

Algerian reform cabinet named

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria Prime Minister Mouloud Hamrouche, appointed a week ago to speed democratic reforms, formed his cabinet Saturday, replacing all but three ministers, the official Algerian news agency APS said. Hamrouche picked former Finance Minister Sidi Ahmed Benmali, a former ambassador to Belgium, as foreign minister in place of Houcine Bouzid, APS said. Benmali was the Algerian member of an Arab League committee which announced a fresh peace plan Saturday to try to end Lebanon's 14-year-old civil war. Energy Minister Sadiq Bouzid, who represents Algeria in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), was renamed mines minister with apparently similar responsibilities. President Chadli Bendjedid appointed Hamrouche last Saturday with the task of speeding up sweeping political and economic reforms launched after youth riots last October. The changes are designed to transform Algeria from a one-party socialist state to a multi-party democracy.

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Jardaneh reports successful outcome of efforts to address debt situation

Jordan to post surplus in balance of payments

By Ghadeer Taher
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Jordan has not only rescheduled its debt and interest repayments but will also post a surplus in its balance of payments for the year 1989, Finance Minister Basel Jardaneh said Saturday.

"Now we have managed to reschedule \$700 million in debt repayments and interest for the year 1989 and we have received substantially higher Arab aid than the \$296 million we had expected this year," Jardaneh told the Jordan Times in an interview.

The finance minister outlined the measures Jordan adopted since the beginning of the year to address its foreign debt which stood at \$8.3 billion — including \$1.1 billion in undisbursed funds.

Before rescheduling its debts to Western government creditors and commercial institutions, Jordan faced debt repayments of \$1.21 billion in 1989 and \$1.28 billion in 1990. The Kingdom has now reached agreements with both the Paris Club of major Western creditors and the London Club of commercial banks to reschedule a total of \$320 million in principal repayments and \$110 million in interest, Jardaneh said.

It has also reached an agreement in principle with the Soviet Union to reschedule payment of \$74 million for this year. Officials have said that the agreement covered \$190 million in debt payments to the Soviet Union, representing the amounts for the years 1989 and 1990.

"More comfortable."

"Our situation is far more comfortable than it was in terms of

Jardaneh gave a breakdown of the Kingdom's total foreign debts as of Dec. 31, 1988: the Kingdom owes \$3.3 billion to industrialized countries, mainly West European nations and Japan; \$1.1 billion to commercial banks; \$1.8 billion to international agencies and Arab funds which do not have rescheduling terms; \$800 million to leasing (including amounts involved in aircraft leasing by Royal Jordanian) and special bonds; and \$1.3 billion to other creditors, mainly the Soviet Union. The total of \$8.3 billion, represents "committed loans," Jardaneh said. The amount of undisbursed funds included in the total is \$1.1 billion he said, explaining that the Kingdom's actual debt stood at \$7.2 billion.

Jardaneh pointed out that repayments to aid agencies do not pose a burden to the treasury because "they are on a continuous basis and the country receives more than it pays."

Although the IMF put the Kingdom's import bill at \$2.61 billion for 1989, the actual figure is likely to be \$300 million less, the minister said. "But the IMF estimates could have been optimistic on other considerations, for example in earnings from transport, he said. "So the deficit and surplus will most likely offset each other."

The IMF's Arab aid figures for 1989 far exceeded the projected \$26 million which helps account for the surplus in the balance of payments this year, the minister added.

Amman reached agreement with the IMF in April on a restructuring programme which set the ground for rescheduling negotiations with its creditors.

Jardaneh said a breakdown of the fundamentals of the Jordanian economy as they stand today are encouraging... there is a danger that rumours and speculation could damage the dinar," he said. But he voiced optimism that ongoing talks in Tunis between the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) and its counterparts from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) members would be successful to attract deposits from the GCC central banks to boost the Kingdom's reserves and thus help counter "any such speculation" against the Jordanian dinar.

The minister said it was too early to define the terms of the expected deposits since "everything is subject to the Tunis negotiations" between CBJ Governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi and his GCC counterparts who were meeting on the fringes of a conference of Arab central banks.

Jardaneh said there was a marked improvement in homeward remittances made by Jordanian expatriates as reflected by several indicators. One of the indicators was a "substantial increase in real estate purchases by Jordanian expatriates during July, August and September."

He said he could not give any figures for expected expatriate remittances, which totalled \$800 million last year. Nabulsi has put the figure at about \$1 billion.

"Jordan has played a significant role in the past, and we are

confident that it will maintain the momentum and play a positive role in the future," Qian was quoted as saying by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Qian said that China was determined to promote and strengthen its ties with Jordan in all fields.

He said China supports all efforts to solve the Middle East conflicts and expressed his country's willingness to "make every possible effort to push forward a just and comprehensive peace in this region."

Qian said that role is due to China's permanent membership on the Security Council, a position it shares with the United States, the Soviet Union, France and the United Kingdom.

Qian praised peace moves by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and urged Israel to take "a similar positive stand so a peace process can start in the

region."

China has no diplomatic ties with Israel and has recognized the Palestinian state declared last year.

A Chinese embassy spokesman said Qian's talks during his three-day visit to Amman would include the Arab-Israeli conflict, prospects for peace between Iraq and Iran, Lebanon, and trade.

Last year China imported Jordanian goods worth \$28 million, mainly phosphates, while trade in the other direction was worth about \$5.5 million.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and senior Jordanian officials as well as Chinese embassy staff were at the airport to welcome the PLO's diplomatic efforts and condemned Israel's intransigence and negative positions.

The Jordanian side to the talks was led by Qasem.

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Lebanese refugees live in squalor unlike some in Faraya

By Doama Abu Nasr
The Associated Press

AWALI RIVER, Lebanon — Iman Batal clustered her whimpering, hungry children around her beside their makeshift tent and said: "We only eat meat in our dreams."

The family is among the tens of thousands of people who have fled Beirut in six months of fierce shelling between Falangist and Syrian forces. They live hand-to-mouth in squalid camps in South Lebanon and the mountains northeast of the city, their ragged tents fashioned from blankets and plastic sheets.

But in the fashionable ski resorts in the mountains that have largely escaped the carnage, well-heeled Beirutis with Ferraris and Porsches cavort by swimming pools and pack the nightclubs.

In Faraya, 19 miles (30 kilometres) northeast of Beirut, many pay \$8,000 to lease luxury chalets for six months.

But most are not so lucky. Elie Haddad and his family have spent the last four months in a shelter of nylon sheets, cardboard and tree branches at a camp near the St. Sharbel Maronite Catholic Church in the mountains.

Haddad, his wife and their five children, ages 4 to 11, watched helplessly when their shelter, on a rock-studded hillside overlooking vineyards, was demolished by torrential unseasonal rains a few days ago.

"What are we going to do when the rainy season starts?" Mrs. Haddad lamented.

Police estimate about 1.35

million of Beirut's 1.5 million residents have abandoned their homes in the shell-battered city during the last few months, fleeing the battles in which 850 people have been killed and 2,500 wounded.

Many rich west Beirutis have left for Syria or other countries, the route to Damascus is less hazardous than the nerve-wrecking boat trip from Jounieh Port that Falangists have to make to go abroad.

Many refugees have moved in with relatives and friends, or rented apartments — or anything they can find — in south, north and east Lebanon. Rents are often exorbitant.

But an estimated 35,000 people, like the Battals and the Haddads, are living like hobos, squatting in mosques, churches, schools, empty buildings and fields.

The Haddads fled their home in the Ashrafiyah neighbourhood, close to Beirut's dividing green line and one of the worst-hit Christian districts, because their apartment block had no bomb shelter.

"Now we're refugees in our own country," Haddad said. Despite their perilous situation, the Haddads and other Christian families around the church at Inayat are better off than many other refugees. The church has provided outdoor latrines, fresh water and some food.

Haddad is a police officer, who reports for duty every couple of days. He's luckier than many like him because he gets paid regularly and can buy food and other essentials.

Batal, a Sunni Muslim, is penniless, with 11 mouths to feed. He worked at a tile fac-

tory until it closed four months ago because there was no electricity and few employees were showing up because of the shelling.

"We've sold our washing machine, the television set and the refrigerator to buy food," Mrs. Batal said. "We've nothing else to sell. Most of our belongings were smashed in the bombardment. Now the money's run out."

The Battals live with 1,500 other Beirutis on the banks of the Awali River, 40 kilometres south of the capital. They fled there two months ago after their apartment in the Ein Mreisseh district of mainly Muslim west Beirut was hit by a 155mm shell.

For many around the Awali, this is catastrophe revisited. They were among a half-million people who fled Beirut during Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Batal watches in despair as his children, ages 1 to 10, barefooted and clad in soiled, tattered clothes, go hungry in the miserable camp just north of Sidon.

Their most acute problem is lack of water. There is only one faucet for about 300 families. There also are no latrines. Some of the refugees use a toilet in a nearby gas station, when the owners allow them.

Mostly they use the sluggish, shallow Awali for everything. They urinate in it, bathe in it, drink its water and wash their clothes and cooking utensils in it.

Others have built makeshift toilet cubicles, using cardboard boxes around a hole in the ground. When one hole is filled, they dig another. The

stench of human excrement and piles of garbage pervade the camp.

Mrs. Batal said she has worn the same clothes she had on when she fled Beirut.

"I take a bath, fully clothed, in the river," she said, boiling a pan full of potatoes, the only food many of the refugees can get, over an open fire. Her hungry children huddled around her.

Michel Dufour, chief of the International Committee of the Red Cross team in Lebanon, said his group has supplied medicine to clinics in South Lebanon to treat skin problems among refugees.

"We haven't yet found any cases of typhoid, but danger is there because the river has become a health hazard," he said.

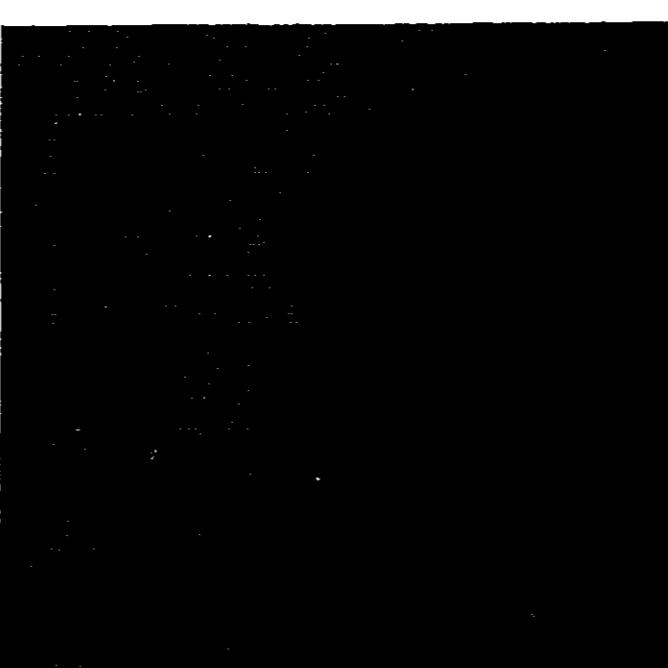
The Red Cross also has handed out food, blankets, kitchen sets and cleaning materials. A sanitation engineer was recently sent from Geneva.

But that aid, bolstered by food and blankets supplied by rival militias, is woefully inadequate.

The exodus from Beirut has sent prices soaring in regions like South Lebanon. A two-room unfurnished apartment in Sidon, south of the Awali, rented for \$50 a month before March. Now it costs \$400.

Prices of bread, meat and vegetables have doubled in recent months. A grocer in Sidon said 100 kilogrammes of sugar took seven months to sell before March. Now, with swollen demand, it goes in three days.

The influx of refugees has antagonised the people of the



A small girl who escaped the carnage of Beirut with her family rests inside a tent erected at the bank of the Awali River. Faraya and other mountain resorts north of Beirut don't have to pay the same inflated prices.

The conservative southerners also are offended by mini-skirted Beirut girls in the streets of Sidon and Tyre and the freewheeling big-city lifestyle of the refugees who have taken over hotels and apartments.

"These visitors must respect the social traditions of this region," a Sunni clergymen in the village of Mazboud declared.

"Women must be decently dressed in line with Muslim custom. Our young men are not accustomed to the way of life in the big city."

The wealthy Lebanese from the Falangist enclave packing

Kandahar crowds greet big convoy

KANDAHAR, Afghanistan (R)

— Cheering crowds festooned tanks with garlands of flowers when one of the biggest Afghan military convoys of the 11-year civil war rumbled into this besieged southeastern city Friday.

The convoy travelled more than 1,000 kilometres from the town of Torgundi on the Soviet border, taking nearly three weeks and making forays into Mujahideen rebel areas, General Nurul Haq Ulumi, governor of Kandahar province, said.

Soldier sacrificed a sheep on the road in a Thanksgiving ritual. Trucks and tanks splashed through the pool of blood.

The convoy — 500 military trucks, 300 civilian ones and an armoured brigade of several hundred vehicles — was spread out over 150 kilometres. They brought food and weapons for Kandahar and nearby towns.

"This is the first time a convoy of this size has been assembled," Ulumi said. "They passed with flying colours. This makes the army confident," he told foreign reporters.

The first vehicles arrived Thursday and the last group was expected to pull in Saturday, Ulmi said.

Mujahideen guerrillas harassed the convoy several times with rockets. One tank was destroyed when it ran over a mine and three trucks were badly damaged during

the trip, he said.

The Mujahideen leadership in Pakistan and they had damaged or destroyed at least 10 vehicles.

The armoured brigade also went on search operations to clear Mujahideen-controlled areas of the highway and wipe out their bases in the west and the south, Ulumi said.

Afghan supply convoys have in the past made deals with local Mujahideen commanders, giving them some supplies in exchange for safe conduct.

But the general said this was not the case this time: "They didn't get one piece of meat."

He said new security posts were being set up in the desert plains beyond Kandahar near the border with Pakistan to cut off guerrilla supply routes.

Days before the convoy reached Kandahar, the Mujahideen began a new offensive in the north of the country.

Rebel spokesman said guerrilla Commander Ahmad Shah Masoud had launched a long-awaited assault on the Salang Highway Monday and had closed it for three days.

But an Afghan government spokesman Friday denied the rebel claim.

The highway is the only major road linking Kabul to government-held areas in northern Afghanistan.

Kuwait urges Rafsanjani to spur regional stability

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad was quoted Friday as saying his country's relations with Tehran are improving, and urged Iran's new President Hashemi Rafsanjani to work for stability in the Gulf region.

"Our relations with Iran are not bad. They had reached the extent of missile-firing, but they are now better," said Sheikh Sabah in an interview with the Lebanese weekly magazine Al Osbot Al Arabi also released

Friday.

He said Kuwait has accepted Iran's nomination of Hussein Saadegi, director of Gulf affairs at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, as ambassador to Kuwait.

"I think our relations will be better in future and such relations will help clear the (Gulf) atmosphere after the ceasefire," in the Iran-Iraq war, Sheikh Sabah said.

Iran often attacked Kuwaiti shipping lanes during the Gulf hostilities, accusing the tiny Gulf Arab state of supporting Iraq's war effort.

Iranian forces also fired several missiles into Kuwaiti territory during the 8-year war, halted by a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire one year ago.

Despite the strain, Tehran and Kuwait maintained low-level diplomatic ties.

"I know President Rafsanjani well and I think he is capable of pushing affairs toward stability. But we have to concede he has foes," Sabah said, in reference to hardliners opposed to the new Iranian president's moderate policies.

The Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh

Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah starts a visit to Iraq on Sept. 23. His talks will focus on the stalled Iran-Iraq peace talks which began after the ceasefire took hold.

The foreign minister said the talks in Paris with President Francois Mitterrand will deal with a variety of issues topped by the Lebanon crisis, the Arab-Israeli problem, the Gulf and international indebtedness.

The minister said the dispatch of French naval units to the eastern Mediterranean last month "could have exacerbated the situation" in war-torn Lebanon, where Falangist forces and Syrian troops have been locked in a ferocious confrontation for six months.

The Kuwaiti minister, who headed an Arab committee on Lebanon earlier this year, blamed pro-Syrian factions for the failure of his mission.

He said they had agreed to a peace proposal during meetings with him, but then changed their minds. He did not elaborate.

A new committee comprising King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, King Hassan II of Morocco and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid now is trying to end the Lebanon bloodshed.

Sabah said: "I regret to say that there are certain parties who do not want to see the Lebanon crisis resolved."

Asked about the recent withdrawal of the U.S. embassy staff from east Beirut, he said: "Before criticising the Americans we should blame ourselves. As Arabs, we didn't maintain embassies in Beirut."

Alexandria balcony collapse claims 10 lives

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (AP) — Tragedy struck at a wedding when the second-floor balcony of an old house collapsed, killing 10 people and injuring 17, a police official said Saturday.

The official, who demanded anonymity, said the dead were three children aged 1 to 9, six women and a man. None of the

injured was in critical condition, he said.

The accident occurred Thursday night in the working-class district of Karmouz in the western part of this Mediterranean seaport as residents joined in dancing and other wedding festivities on a small street.

Arabs urged to drop anti-Israel campaign

WASHINGTON (AP) — A senior State Department official has called on the Arab governments to abandon their campaign of trying to expel Israel from the United Nations.

John H. Kelly, the assistant secretary of state for the Near East, said "change in tactics" could contribute to efforts to arrange negotiations between the United States and Israel.

The United States is the main supplier of arms to the Mujahideen who have been fighting the Soviet-backed government in Kabul for 11 years.

He dismissed concerns that the government had neither the fuel

nor the tankers to supply Kabul homes during the winter.

He said the government would allocate most of the diesel and petrol for military use and bring in coal for civilians.

The Soviet Union had recently provided more than 1,000 trucks in bilateral aid, Baryalai said.

"The Soviet Union will never leave us in the face of U.S. aggression," he declared.

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It is time for the Arab nations to follow the example of the PLO and acknowledge Israel's existence as a state. Israel is entitled to membership in the United Nations under the principle of universality," Kelly said.

The U.S. official referred to the step taken last year by Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat, who also publicly renounced terrorism. That action met U.S. conditions for the dialogue opened by the United States with the PLO last December.

It is time for the Arab governments to stop the anachronistic practice of voting against Israeli credentials," Kelly said.

The Arabs have consistently failed to oust Israel from the United Nations but the move provides an annual opportunity to condemn the Jewish state before a large audience.

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anonymity, said the dead were three children aged 1 to 9, six women and a man. None of the

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National News

JORDAN TIMES, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1989 3

Education directors discuss tree-planting

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — An enlarged meeting grouping directors of Education Departments in various provinces was held at the Ministry of Education Saturday to finalise a tree-planting programme by students in the coming winter season.

At least two million trees will be planted by more than 200,000 students around the country specifically in semi-desert regions and along roads and parks according to Ministry of Education sources.

The heads of departments were briefed on the plans and their role in carrying it out.

A higher committee on tree-planting has been set up for each province to direct students in their task according to ministry officials.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW LAW: A Royal Decree was issued Saturday approving the Civil Defence Department martyrs fund law. The law defines the funds duties. (Petra)

CABINET DECISION: The Council of Ministers, convening Saturday under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masa'deh, decided to form Jordan's delegation to the second session to the Council of Arab Development Ministers due to convene in Tunis Oct. 18. The two-day meetings will discuss matters related to cooperation among the Arab countries with regard to the preservation of the environment. A delegation led by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yousef Hamdan and the director of the environment department will represent Jordan to the meetings.

REPORTS: Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Saturday issued a memorandum ordering all ministries to submit before mid October reports on projects they achieved so far and those underway for next year in order for the government to include them in the King's first address to the new parliament.

SWEDISH EXHIBITION TO OPEN TODAY: A photo exhibition of the History of the Monarchy in Sweden will open at the Royal Cultural Center in Amman on Sunday. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Faisal and Princess Alia Al Faisal will inaugurate the exhibition, which will signal the state visit to Jordan by Their Majesties King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden.

Engineers visit university

Dean of the Faculty of Science and Technology at the University of Jordan Dr. Ihsan Za'balawi Saturday received the president and members of the Jordan Engineering Association and briefed them on stages the faculty has gone through as well as its educational plan. The talks dealt with means to bolster cooperation between the faculty and the association in the field of exchange of information and joint scientific research. The visiting delegation toured the faculty's facilities and listened to a briefing on the students' practical training process. (J.T.)

Jordan to attend meeting on Islamic economy today

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a meeting Sunday for experts on Islamic economy, organised by the Jeddah-based Islamic Bank.

Representing Jordan in the meeting will be Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, Director General of the Orphans' Fund, who said that he will present working paper to the meeting.

Abdali also said that a number of experts on Islamic Law (Sharia) and economy will draw up a curricula for Islamic Law de-

JIEC to increase rent for factories in Sahab

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) plans to increase the rent for factories at Sahab Industrial City, on the outskirts of Amman, by five per cent starting from the coming year 1990, according to a statement by JIEC Director General Fayez Subeimat.

"The increase is justified because of the enormous pressure on the corporation to provide services to the ever increasing number of businesses, and to pay back the corporation's loans now estimated at more than JD 5 million," Subeimat said in a television interview Friday.

According to Subeimat, the second phase of the Sahab Industrial City is now ready and that five new factories have leased buildings to set up installations for new industries. He said that the new industries are either complementary to the

existing ones whose products have been found insufficient for the local markets or new ventures to manufacture products needed by Jordan and other Arab countries.

In July this year, Suheimat was quoted as saying the Sahab Industrial City was being expanded to absorb additional number of factories.

The new factories were being built on 18,000-square-metres of land to be annexed to the main industrial zone, complete with essential services, such as water, electricity and telephones, to encourage industries and investors.

All the premises set up in the first phase within the Sahab Industrial City were occupied earlier this year and numerous applications were sent to JIEC this summer requesting space to set up new industries.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITION

* An art exhibition by Jordanian artists Khalid Ghawwanneh and Abdallah Kamaleh, and the Syrian artist Wafaa Al Masi at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.

* The Indian Trade Fair at the International Fair Centre, Marj Al Hamra. Open 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. for business visitors and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. for general public.

Seminar calls for launching blood donation campaign

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-day seminar on blood transfusion services in countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region which opened here Saturday heard calls for the launching of wide scale campaigns to encourage people to donate blood that could be needed in times of peace and war alike.

Health Minister Zubair Malhas who opened the sessions said people tend only to donate blood when they are called on to save patients undergoing operations but arrangements could be made for encouraging people to donate blood at all times.

The public concept about the blood donation should be

changed since blood is a very important element in preserving human life," the minister said in his opening speech.

The minister noted that special attention is being taken in Jordan to prevent any infiltration of blood coming from other countries which could be contaminated with the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) virus.

A representative of the World Health Organisation (WHO), which is co-sponsoring the seminar with the Ministry of Health, said that it is important for each country to collect blood from its own sources to avoid danger inherent in imported blood from other countries.

Dr. Janet Mirza, director of the Central Blood Bank in Amman, said that the four-day meeting will review a number of working papers related to blood transfusion services and will hear specialised lectures on the subject.

The participants will also review technical and administrative matters related to the organisation and operation of blood banks and will exchange information and expertise on this service in the Mediterranean region.

The seminar is being sponsored and financed by the Arab Gulf Fund for United Nations Development Organisations (AGFUND).

VTC announces opening of courses in 3 areas of services

AMMAN (J.T.) — In its drive to find jobs for thousands of unemployed Jordanians, the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), which is affiliated to the Labour Ministry Saturday announced the opening of courses to train young Jordanian in three areas of services which are now provided through non-Jordanian workers.

A VTC announcement said that job seekers can now apply to get training in child care or to carry out social services for the senile and the old.

Applications can be received at nine different stations in and around Amman and the applica-

cants should have completed their secondary education, must be above 18 years of age and male applicants should have either completed their national service or are exempted from that service as a pre-condition for acceptance, the announcement noted.

It said that at the end of the six-month training course the graduates will be awarded diplomas endorsed by the Ministry of Labour, qualifying them for employment in Jordan institutions, mother and child care centres and other organisations.

The announcement said that

the VTC has received numerous requests for qualified people to work in such institutions.

Last April, the VTC announced that it made arrangements for training young people in different trades and said that priority was being given first to university graduates.

The Civil Service Commission (CVC), which normally processes the applications of job seekers wishing to work for the government, announced last July that it has applications from 45,988 job seekers, many of whom were university and community college graduates.

Cerebral Palsy Foundation launches fund raising campaign on Oct. 5

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cerebral Palsy Foundation (CPF) is launching its annual fund raising campaign on Oct. 5, 1989 in Amman and other cities of Jordan. A statement by the CPF President Fakhri Bilbeisi said that students from schools, community colleges and universities will be involved in the campaign to raise contributions to finance the

treatment of cerebral palsy victims which is provided free of charge.

He said that the students will also be busy distributing pamphlets and sticking posters aimed at spreading awareness among members of the public on means of stemming cerebral palsy and providing treatment to the vic-

tims.

According to Bilbeisi, 4,000 cerebral palsy victims mostly children benefited from services provided by CPF centres in Jordan since its establishment in 1977.

The services are being offered through the CPF's four centres in Jordan which require more than JD 150,000 in annual expenses.

Yarmouk offers doctorate degree in Arabic language and literature

IRBID (J.T.) — Yarmouk University plans to open the way for post graduate students to acquire doctorate degree in Arabic language and Arabic literature now that it has sufficient numbers of very qualified staff for this programme, dean of the University's Faculty of Arts Shaker Al Hassan said in an interview with the Al Ra'i and the Jordan Times news-paper.

Hassan said that a plan for introducing improvements in the courses for English language students are also being contemplated at the moment.

"At the same time Yarmouk University encourages its staff members to conduct research and publish their work with the purpose of providing better educational services to the Arab society in Jordan and abroad," Hassan pointed out.

He referred to other projects which Yarmouk University is now carrying out, and mentioned in particular one on population communication which is being carried out by the Faculty of Arts in cooperation with the United Na-

noted.

To help improve the English and French languages of students in both streams, the university has arranged for qualified teachers of English and French to run summer courses and to remain close to the students from eight in the morning until four in the evening speaking with them only in English and French.

In addition, Yarmouk University has concluded an agreement with a specialised institute in Strasbourg, in France, to train four university students at its modern languages centre in return for training four French students in Arabic language, Hassan pointed out.

He referred to other projects which Yarmouk University is now carrying out, and mentioned in particular one on population communication which is being carried out by the Faculty of Arts in cooperation with the United Na-

tion.

He noted that the company's glass is sold mainly to Egypt,

Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, North Yemen, Tunisia, Morocco and Sudan.

The factory produced more than 72,000 tonnes of glass for local markets and exports over the past five years, Obeid noted.

The company's capital now stands at JD 9 million, up from JD 1 million in 1974 when it was first established, Obeid said.

He said that the glass factory employs 250 people as engineers, technicians and workers all from the local region near Ma'an, as well as experts from Belgium and Poland.

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Opinion & Analysis

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A cause for concern

THE BUSINESS, financial and industrial communities in Jordan will be relieved to know that the Kingdom's arbitration jurisdiction has finally been reviewed and is now set for a comprehensive overhaul. This much-overdue action came in the wake of repeated legal and administrative discoveries of serious deficiencies in the existing arbitration law in dealing with contemporary financial, industrial and business issues. No wonder the existing legal regime in Jordan is so archaic as it was first introduced some 37 years ago when Jordan's concerns and interests in commercial matters were meager and rather simplistic. With the advent of modern methods of work in Jordan, it has become incumbent on the country to amend its legal ways in order to put them on par with the requirements of modern technology and scientific management of business. Modernising legislation in various fields has thus become an ongoing concern in order to make it more receptive to the sophisticated needs of modern Jordan.

What also contributed to the need to revamp the arbitration law is the apparent inability of the Kingdom's court system to cope with the ever growing legal requirements of sophisticated and complex legal issues pertaining to various concerns. This is not to mention that Jordan's court system is so archaic and deficient — having escaped from all attempts to modernise it thus far — that litigants now prefer to settle their legal disputes in contemporary legal settings where areas of expertise have fully developed and adjudication has attained reasonable speed commensurate with the needs of modern life.

But what must still concern Jordanians, who are very appreciative of such bold steps to bring the arbitration law into step with other arbitration laws in various sophisticated legal jurisdictions, is why other equally relevant and pressing calls for modernising other aspects of the legal system have yet to be addressed. Why, for example, the entire court system in Jordan has yet to catch the eye of the authorities and be accorded the attention and priority that it so rightly deserves? One look at a courtroom in Jordan would readily reveal the wanton backwardness of courtroom litigations. By picking and choosing only on arbitration jurisdiction in commercial matters, as distinct from other concerns, the concerned authorities are in effect signalling to all concerned that the legal issues affecting the rich will be liberated from the hopeless legal court system while the mundane legal issues of the poor will forever be left within the orbit of its archaic methods. In other words, by modernising the arbitration jurisdiction and taking it away from ordeals of the ordinary court system, the country would end up having two legal systems: one for the rich, who can afford an arbitration procedure, and one for the poor, who cannot. If that is the end result of selecting arbitration jurisdiction for speedy litigation, then the country has a cause for concern.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

JORDANIAN Arabic dailies on Saturday commented on the ACC ministerial council meeting in Baghdad, grouping the prime ministers of Egypt, Jordan, North Yemen and Iraq. Al Ra'i daily said the meeting will set up a ministerial bureau and its affiliated offices to pave the way for the implementation of resolutions and plans taken by the heads of the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) last February. The meeting is a first step towards implementing these resolutions which aim to boost cooperation in trade, economic, cultural, informational and sports fields, said the paper. This meeting is simply a serious step towards the execution of well planned programmes in the course of integration among the four countries, the paper added. Putting plans into practice is the sound course to follow so as to present the ACC as a model among Arab countries, and a successful economic grouping aiming to bring benefits to the Arab people, the paper noted. The paper said that the meeting ushers in the beginning of the implementation of ideas, plans and the programmes agreed on among the leaders who are determined to provide the best possible service to their nation.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily warns the Arab Nation of the hostile American policy, and says the United States can never be an arbitrator or peace maker in the Middle East, since it is only bent on serving Israel's interests. Fahd Al Risanai notes that ever since Washington recognised the Jewish state one minute after the proclamation of its independence, it has maintained its hostile policy towards the Arabs and continued to provide the Israeli enemy with all economic and military means to perpetuate Israel's occupation of Palestinian land. The writer says that the latest ploy by the Americans was their so-called U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, which has been going on in Tunis for months to no avail. The dialogue was engineered by U.S. politicians who wanted to contain the intifada and absorb its momentum, thus providing an additional service to Israel, the writer points out. He adds that ever since Israel launched the 1967 war on the Arabs, it became clear that the only objective of the United States was to either contain Arab wrath because of Israel's continued occupation of Palestine or provide diplomatic protection to Israel at the United Nations Security Council, shielding Israel from any sanctions. The writer concludes that there can be no point of changing the policies of an enemy bent on bringing destruction of our Arab Nation.

Al Dastour daily commented also on the ACC meetings opening in Baghdad Saturday and said that the four Arab countries are bound to succeed in their endeavours since they are determined to carry out plans and projects benefiting the Arab people. The paper noted that the ministerial council meeting has been charged with implementing resolutions taken by the ACC heads of state, and is therefore following the right track in the ongoing process of development and achieving full integration between the four countries under the creation of the ACC.

development and to promote a better life for the Arab people in

Egypt, Jordan, North Yemen and Iraq. The paper said that the council is now doing, the public said, to gain confidence in their joint project and its objectives.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

Private sector needs to know in time

THE PREVIOUS government of Zaid Rifai, last fall decided to ban the importation of about 11 major commodities such as cars, television sets, refrigerators and the like, all of which were considered luxury items. The ban was for a limited period of time and will expire by the end of this year. Therefore, the abolition of the ban does not need more than the passage of time. The decision will cease to be operative as by December 31, 1989.

But this is not sufficient to clarify the position to the private sector. The private sector cannot afford to wait until the end of the year to know whether the restrictions on the import of the above-mentioned goods will be extended, or left to expire automatically. Businessmen have to plan for their businesses ahead of time, they cannot survive on guesswork.

Although the economic re-structuring programme agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was not made public so far, it is common knowledge that the programme is against the imposition of quantitative restrictions or quotas on imports or exports. The IMF accepted, or tolerated, the continued application of the ban until its expiry date, on the understanding that the government will not re-impose quantitative restrictions on imports later on.

By quantitative restrictions, the IMF means the banning of imports of certain commodities on economic and financial basis, or setting a limit or quota for the quantity allowed to be licensed for importation. The objective of this policy is to maintain the market price signals to lead the economic activity, and the protection of the market from distortions. However, this policy does not necessarily imply that the government will not be able to restrict imports by alternative means if so desired. The most prominent of these alternative means is custom duties, which can be raised on certain commodities to a high level that can reduce demand on these commodities to something close to zero.

Even before the IMF economic programme was formulated, I expressed my reservations against the ban imposed on the importation of the luxurious commodities. My argument was that the ban deprived the Treasury from an important source of revenue which is badly needed, and deprived wealthy people from obtaining the commodities they afford to buy at an expensive price, most of which represents taxes paid to the government to enable it to support limited income groups, and to finance subsidies of basic foodstuffs.

I am of course capable of understanding the need of the government for sufficient time to thoroughly study the economic decisions and policies from various angles before formally adopting any of them. However, we hope that such economic decisions and policies will be issued and explained as early as possible, in order for the private sector to adjust itself and plan for the new circumstances in good time.

When it comes to taxes, imports, licenses, and economic laws in general, it is advisable that the government should try to avoid taking businessmen by surprise. Decisions should not be announced at the last moment which renders profit or loss a matter of luck. Otherwise those who know ahead of others will profit at the expense of those who wait for the official announcement.

The current situation on the front of the budget and on the front of the Jordanian dinar is comfortable. This allows the government ample time to think policies over at ease, and to issue decisions and policies as packages that complement, not contradict, each other. More important decisions should be made and announced at an early time to allow for planning and adjustment in a healthy manner.

Double standards on human rights

By Rabbi David Forman

RECENTLY on the op-ed pages of the *Jerusalem Post* two separate articles appeared, written by two distinguished public figures: Joshua Hoffman of the Association for Civil Rights in Israel and Ze'ev Falk, emeritus professor of law of the Hebrew University.

Both articles dealt with the issue of human rights violations in the territories. Their theses are well argued, fully couched in legalistic terminology. Yet the bottom line leads to a conclusion that seems quite skewed to those of us with less of a background in lawyerly matters. This bottom line: if the other guy commits a wrong, then justice is on our side in perpetuating the same crime. In other words: "Do unto others as they would do unto you."

I am not totally certain, but this legal approach tends not only to violate all the rules of sound syllogistic reasoning, but also suspends any moral consideration of the issues at hand, thereby absolving Jews of concern for ethical standards in their implica-

tions for our own behaviour.

What is particularly problematic with the argument that both these legal minds grapple with is that it reminds one that it is too easy to build sound legal systems that abuse democratic principles. Indeed, we already have instances of this, when a few months ago, Israel's chief of staff suggested sidestepping the High Court regarding the expulsion of Arabs from the West Bank. As it is, West Bank homes are demolished almost at will before there is any opportunity for legal recourse.

But it is not my purpose here to argue the legal side of the issue. Rather, what concerns me is that both writers seem to lend support to a most disturbing (I dare say) development in this country — human rights indifference.

Let's make no mistake about this. A week ago two people were reported killed and 35 wounded in the territories. The report appeared on the last page of this paper. In the Hebrew language,

papers, it was tucked away in the middle of the paper. In the two religious papers, it was not mentioned. Just the other day, five people were killed and scores wounded in one of the worst days of violence since the onset of the intifada. *Mabat* failed to include this in its mighty news report. Nablus, a city of 500,000 people, had been under curfew for close to a week, but this information couldn't seem to find its way into the news, let alone alone to the public consciousness.

And here come two scholarly pieces that take this indifference one step further, holding that if the other side carries out human rights violations, then it deserves what's coming to it, and no one can point an accusing finger at us, particularly at Jews who reside in Israel. The argument: what the Israeli army has done in the West Bank is nothing compared to the Syrian onslaught in Lebanon. Or: "Look at the brutal murders of so-called collaborators by Palestinians."

Are we to understand that we Jews, who have educated the world to believe that our Zionist venture would embrace prophetic Jewish values of social justice and equal rights, would now turn to the lowest common denominator to justify indecent behaviours and expel our leaders of such behaviour? While rejecting inviolable parallels between Israel and oppressive countries, employing such unseemly comparative yardsticks to measure our actions only invites offensive comparisons. I as a Jew would hate to think that there is something to these comparisons.

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Are we to understand that we

slogans. When was a Jewish settlement placed under curfew when its members attacked a neighbouring Arab village? Are we to expect that the guardians of law would legitimise a new concept — "half-democracy"?

Do Arab violations of Jewish human rights disturb me? Most definitely. Does the bloodletting in Lebanon cause me agony? Most certainly. But let's be painfully honest. What saddens me more, the death of a Jew or an Arab? Uncomfortably, I admit it — the death of a Jew. Under any and all circumstances? No. But, by the same token, what pains me more — the brutality that Jews commit or the offences carried out by others? Undeniably, those of my own people.

And here lies the issue that we confront. We cannot guarantee the moral standards of others, but we must always maintain the integrity of our own people. Our human rights record has been rightfully attacked for some time now, not — as suggested by Prof.

Falk — because Palestinians rejected a two-state solution in 1947, not because of the lack of a prior claim to a state during Jordanian rule in the West Bank, and most certainly not because Palestinians throw stones and kill collaborators. But rather because we have committed intolerable acts in the name of the Jewish people.

Hiding behind other people's human rights violations will not protect us against moral deterioration. To do so only threatens the very fabric of a democratic state. The symbol of Israel as a "light unto the nations" must instruct us to behave in ways differently than other nations and peoples. Our own suffering as a people should obviously any claim on our part to act inhumanely toward others. We of all people should know that human rights is not a subject for legalistic jargon, but rather a value that safeguards the moral integrity of a Jewish state — Jerusalem Post.

Israel attacks Palestinian vineyards

UNDERLINING their frustration at the failure of conventional force to quell the intifada, Israeli troops and settlers in the occupied territories have turned to the systematic poisoning of Palestinian crops.

The first such attack occurred in early July near Hebron, and involved ten dunums (10,000 square metres) of vines owned by the Tabbouh family of Jerusalem. Dozens of dunums — each producing between 1.5 tons and 3 tons of grapes — were later attacked in two nearby locations.

The clearest evidence implicating the Israelis has come in testimony from Imad Abdul Hadi Dudeh, from Halhoul. He told the Jerusalem-based Sanabel Press Service that on the evening of July 8 he saw several soldiers pass his house and move towards his nearby vineyard. The following morning, when his mother went out to water the vines, she noticed that some of them had withered. At first, she attributed

this to the heat, but over the following few days the plants began to dry out and the grapes shrunk.

Mr. Dudeh told Sanabel that he believed the damage to have been caused by a poison spray, as only the exposed parts of the plants were affected. Only the plants adjoining the tracks left by the Israeli patrol had withered while those further afield were healthy. Also consistent with spraying was the fact that the damage occurred at a uniform height. Mr. Dudeh also noted that part of an apricot tree at the same height had also been damaged, strengthening his suspicions that the affliction was not a vine disease.

Evidence of settler involvement came in late July when Israeli police arrested eight members of an extremist underground group linked with the openly racist Kach movement and calling itself "The State of Judea."

CAABU bulletin.

Amongst the literature in their possession were leaflets urging settlers to destroy Palestinian crops and telling local farmers that their vines had been poisoned in retaliation for the intifada.

According to Fawzi Al Qaisi, head of the Agriculture Department in Hebron, laboratory checks for four known types of chemical poisons had all produced negative results, and further tests would be needed before treatment could be considered.

The Palestinian farmers affected stand to lose \$300-750 per dunum of grapes lost. However, they are more concerned about potential long-term damage to the vines themselves, which take years to mature, and there is also anxiety about the possible health hazards.

Although animals spurn the affected foliage, farmers are worried that children playing in the fields might be poisoned —

CAABU bulletin.

GADOT, Palestine — On a rocky hillside in northern Israel beside a nature trail trampled by thousands of hikers lies a tiny graveyard without names.

In a country which reveres its fallen soldiers, this is a military cemetery of the "revived" — a graveyard of Arab fighters killed by the Israeli army.

"Every 'terrorist' who is killed in southern Lebanon and along Israel's borders is buried there," a military source told Reuters, referring to the cemetery named after the nearby Israeli collective farm of Gadot.

The 1,500-square-metre plot lies near the Jordan River opposite the Israeli-annexed Golan Heights. Abandoned Israeli and Syrian bunkers and the sound of Israeli tanks firing training rounds over the ridge serve as a reminder that this was a place of war.

killed, they are no longer the enemy," he said. "I did this because our ancestors did it. That was enough for me."

But at least one of the cemeteries created to respect "even the enemy" has become the burial site for some of the Palestinians from the occupied territories killed in the 21-month uprising against Israeli occupation.

Defence officials said these Palestinians, classified by the army as "terrorists," are buried in a Jordan Valley site. It is out of bounds to relatives and friends to prevent political funerals and pilgrimages to graves of people described by Arabs as martyrs.

An Israeli lawyer for the families of two Palestinian activists shot dead in an air raid in the West Bank town of Nablus a week ago said she had petitioned Israel's supreme court to have the bodies exhumed from the graveyard near Jericho.

"We have to pay tribute even to the enemy. After they are

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LUNCH & DINNER

Features

NGOs reiterate solidarity with Palestinians

By Marium M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — As the intifada in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip was about to enter its 21st month, as the Israeli occupation army was about to claim its 700th plus Palestinian life, main their 67,000th plus Palestinian victim and blow up their 950th plus Palestinian house, the United Nations Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), were meeting in Vienna to discuss the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The first of the two scheduled meetings was the Third European Regional NGO Symposium organised by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. The Aug. 28-29 symposium was attended by representatives of more than 100 Palestinian, Israeli and European international non-governmental organisations.

Several workshops were conducted during the symposium. Subjects discussed ranged from economic cooperation between Europe and the occupied territories, health conditions among Palestinians living under occupation to educational difficulties faced by the Palestinian community living under occupation.

In a workshop which dealt with Palestinian trade with Europe it was concluded that appropriate action should be taken to challenge the monopoly import franchises that exist between European companies and Israeli firms, which deny importers in the occupied territories the option to import the same products directly. All initiatives suggested at the workshop would require financial input from NGOs.

Another workshop, in which Palestinian-European parliamentary relations were discussed participants suggested that more NGO media attention should be given to the Palestinian issue in order to get a personification of the Palestine question. It was added that more NGO lobbying could get the European Community (EC) to increase diplomatic

tic lobbying to force Israel to lift its closure order on Palestinian schools in the occupied territories.

Following the meeting, another conference, the Sixth U.N. International NGO meeting on the Question of Palestine, took place at the Austria Centre in Vienna from Aug. 30 to Sept. 1.

Concluding the meeting, NGO

participants reiterated condem-

nations of acts of violence and injustices against the Palestinian people. The recognition of the declaration of the independent State of Palestine was also reiterated and calls were endorsed for a "wide, effective and comprehensive U.N. involvement" for Palestinian health and socio-economic fields, independent of

Israeli control.

While noting some changes in U.S. attitude towards Israel, the final declaration of the NGOs said that the changes were inadequate and said the continued American support of the Israeli government was considered unhelpful for the achievement of progress and peace.

The need to increase NGO

effectiveness in providing self-generated aid to the Palestinians in the occupied territories was expressed.

As more Palestinians fell prey to Israel's occupation policies, the NGOs meeting closed on a hopeful note, expressing continued solidarity with those suffering from the 41-year-old conflict.

'Tents and Stones in Vienna'

AS THE Israeli occupation of Palestinian Arab land enters its 41st and 22nd year respectively, the United Nations held its sixth non-governmental meeting on the question of Palestine in Vienna, Austria from August 30-September 1, 1989.

To mark the occasion and the United Nations first symposium dealing specifically with the intifada in a session entitled "intifada: The Continuing Struggle of the Palestinian People for Independence," Palestinian artist Samia Zaru illustrated life of Palestinians under the refugee tent and on the streets in the intifada with her exhibit entitled "Tents and Stones."

The exhibit coincided with two meetings taking place at the Austria Centre, one was the Third United Nations European Regional NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine, from Aug. 28-29.

The other was the Sixth United Nations International NGO meeting on the Question of Palestine and immediately followed the European meeting, from Aug. 30 to Sept. 1.

Complementing the theme of the U.N. sessions, Zaru's "art happening" was exhibited at the Austria Centre. Zaru was only able to display excerpts of the full presentation of the "Tents and Stones" exhibit which was held in Amman on the commemoration of the June 1967 war this year.

'Real' material

In her "art happening" as Zaru has called it, old tent material is used as a canvas for her paintings which depict the sorrow and violence of the occupation. Materials from real life, such as a soldiers boots, tyres, barrels, children's shoes, life-size blood-stained dolls. And, of course, stones are some of the artifacts that characterise the tents and stones exhibit.

The artifacts are used in a complimentary fashion with the larger-than-life-sized paintings depicted on the old tent canvas. A doll hangs lifelessly out of a torn-up canvas representing the martyrdom of chil-

dren in the intifada. Scenes of men, women and children carrying stones and waving victory signs against the background of their camps, villages and towns, dominate several canvases at the bottom of which Zaru has placed stones, soldiers' boots or the blood-stained shoe of a child.

Zaru hung 13 of her canvases on the ceiling of the exhibit hall at the Austria Centre. "We used Austrian stones, which unlike our stones, are more rounded, but those helping me collect stones were very much involved in the spirit of the exhibit. We also had some difficulty in retrieving an old tyre to use in the exhibit, in Vienna they don't have a lot of burnt out tyres lying around."

In contrast to the brightly coloured tent canvas paintings are depictions of Israeli soldiers painted on transparent plastic material.

Neither the paintings on the transparent material nor the life size refugee tent were accommodated at the Austria Centre exhibit hall, so Zaru displayed them at the Republican Club nearby, which was used by U.N. staff and the conferences over 100 participants.

"Every time the conferences participants met outside the U.N. buildings to have lunch or dinner, they had this huge refugee tent sitting in their midst. I hung the transparent paintings between the two meeting rooms, almost as a

certain division, so that whenever someone went from one room to the next they would have to look at the "Invisible Israeli soldier," Zaru recalls.

Art dialogue

The dialogue that the exhibit provoked, according to Zaru, is "among art elements in the art works in order to start another dialogue between the art concept and the viewer."

A cause as dimensional as that of the Palestinians, Zaru felt she needed dimensional art work." The use of different methods and materials was not for style but for creating space inside out and for the expression of time and memory. The method sustained itself by revealing the whole concept which is a revolution against traditional art procedures and the unique situation of the Palestinians," Zaru said.

While many who have not had a firsthand encounter with life under occupation in Palestine often sceptically question the realism of such powerful art works, one visitor at the Austria Centre, who had served in occupied Jerusalem for 15 years as a U.N. official, said after seeing Zaru exhibit, "I have seen these scenes before, I lived in Palestine."

M.S.



Twin or kin? Amy and Elizabeth Wright are twins with an age difference of 18 months

The law and the embryo

By Aileen Ballantyne

THE RIGHTS and wrongs of scientific research on human embryos will shortly be removed from cool analysis in the laboratory to the emotive and prejudiced floor of the House of Commons.

Like lay juries bewildered by five-year fraud cases, MPs will attempt to define when human life and human rights begin, without being able to define the beginning of life itself.

Scientists define life as being continuous: sperm is alive, the egg is alive and the combination of dividing cells is alive — though incapable of life outside the womb. But if the egg is fertilised in a test-tube does this mean that life has begun? The decision will be up to MPs.

In a bill expected in the Queen's speech in November, they will be given an unwhipped free vote between two straight options: that all research on embryos, including research within the present limitation of 14 days, should become a criminal offence; or that research should be permitted within the present time-limit if it is licensed by a new statutory authority.

To some, the word embryo may suggest the thumb-sucking foetus. In fact what is being discussed is a cluster of cells considerably smaller than the full stop at the end of this sentence.

In an attempt to take some of the heat out of the debate and allow fuller discussion on expected amendments, the bill is to be introduced first in the House of Lords. It proposes to give all children over 18 the right to find out whether they were born following egg or sperm donation and the right of access to non-identifying information about the donor; to clarify the question of ownership of frozen embryos (if one or both parents die or divorce); and to make it clear that any contract drawn up for a surrogate birth will be unenforceable.

Scientists desire clarification of their position. A statutory licensing authority, as recommended by Warnock back in 1984, is long overdue. The danger that the Commons debate will simply polarise prejudices rather than grasp the crux of the decision — laying down a fair and enforceable framework for the advancement of science.

The government has now delayed so long that the Voluntary Licensing Authority, the watchdog organisation of lay people, church representatives, lawyers and doctors who license centres for invitro fertilisation, has changed its name to the Interim Licensing Authority in protest. The Guardian.

Selma Lagerlöf —

The Swedish author of redeeming love

STOCKHOLM — "She is specifically Swedish and undeniably universal," wrote Paul Valery of Selma Lagerlöf, an opinion which cannot be refuted but can possibly be supplemented. She is certainly universal; early she gained an international audience; so far her works have been translated into some forty languages, and new editions are continuously being published. She is Swedish, Nordic and provincial; at one and the same time she is naive and sophisticated, an anachronism which appears to maintain its validity and its interest. She has sometimes been the subject of a veritable cult but seldom of analysis; she has seldom been the centre of literary debate, but neither has she faded from Europe's consciousness as so many other authors from the fertile nineteenth century. She is unique in her blend of simplicity and subtlety, in her magical ability to carry away new readers.

Selma Lagerlöf is Swedish but also specifically Nordic. That means she belongs to an epic tradition originating in the Old Norse (Icelandic) saga, the best narrative prose of the Middle Ages, which in a singular way unites refined narrative technique, subtly interwoven homilies and simplicity, which is accessible to all. It is a prose which reads ever fresh and new, a source of inspiration for Selma Lagerlöf, Sigrid Undset and Halldor Laxness — to mention only a few.

With such traditions the Scandinavian storytellers have never seriously been able to make the narrative problematic or experience a "crisis of the novel." New storytellers from the working class, especially in Sweden and Finland, have found their material to be more important than the techniques: to them traditional prose has not been seen as spent. The "crisis of the novel" is perhaps a social phenomenon, a problem for an academic and bourgeois literature in Central Europe. To Scandinavians belles lettres, with a broader social recruitment of authors, the problem has not been felt to be as compelling. The same can be said for the reading public, traditional in outlook, rarely interested in the findings of the avant-garde.

Selma Lagerlöf is not only Swedish and Nordic but also provincial, and therein lies one explanation of her strength. Literary regeneration appears often to come from the periphery of the "cultural empire," i.e., from Iceland, Ireland, Latin America. Her home province of Värmland was one such outskirt, distant and isolated from Europe's cultural centres. The thin layer of upper-class — landed gentry, foundry proprietors, clergy — had to re-

sort to their own talents to play a quartet by Haydn, to present a dramatic tableau, to improvise verse, to read aloud from Walter Scott, Dickens, Dumas, Carlyle's historical works, and above all to tell stories. The art of storytelling was kept alive in the small manor houses, not much larger than cottages. Landowners were conscious of their rank and their responsibility to culture, but socially and economically they were close to the farmers, and the traditions and legends of the masses penetrated their drawing rooms. The epic and folkloristic tradition was carried on by women; this was the state of affairs particularly at Marbäck, Selma Lagerlöf's childhood home.

The small manor house was a matriarchate, which long had been inherited on the distaff side. Selma's father was a weak patriarch, a poor manager, ultimately given to alcohol and embittered with life. It was the task of the women to keep this patriarch in a good mood, to love this man who was not worthy of love, a common theme in the fully developed writer. Apparently the image of Selma's father was what determined her view of the male sex, as did stories she heard as a child about the officers discharged after the Napoleonic wars, who had gone broke but

lingered on as "cavaliers" (a euphemism for "spenders") on Värmland's manors and foundry estates. It is striking how often the men in Selma Lagerlöf's stories are unfit for life, perpetrators of an outrage or a crime, drunkards, madmen, burdens to the family and to society. Only through the love of a woman could they be redeemed and integrated into the community.

Literary research concentrating

on the genesis of Selma Lagerlöf's fiction can find the origin of these supernatural beings in Swedish folklore, but in doing so it is nevertheless unable to explain the artistic force of her work in totally different environments (nations) and in modern times. Neither can it explain the strange phenomenon that a work of fiction can have universal appeal — even though its roots are in the provincial. There are traits in Selma Lagerlöf's mythology that point to German Expressionism; this may partly explain the success she had in Germany after World War I. And one realises that some of her books ought to have been filmed by German masters, such as Murnau and Fritz Lang, in order to be shown to advantage. The Swedish films based on her books turned out to be like decorative picture books, often with considerable visual effect; but they lacked something

as we have seen in her stories.

They show that woman's love of man is mixed with a great deal of scepticism regarding his intentions and capabilities to do good.

Man's shortcomings are evident in the imperfections of the state.

The Swedish Institute

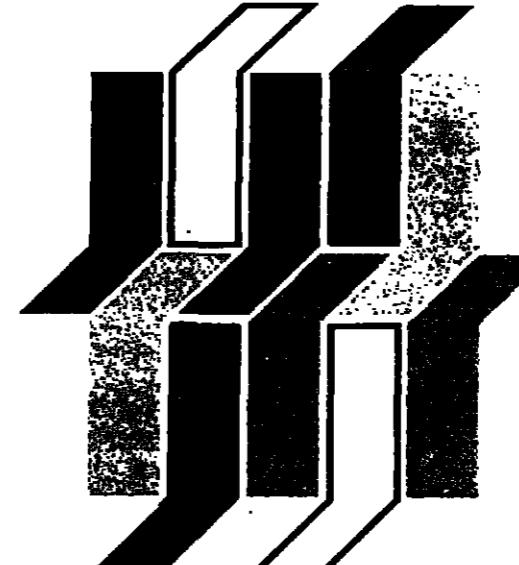


Bertil Lybeck's illustration (from 1931) of Lagerlöf's "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils"

Man's shortcomings

Selma Lagerlöf was at one and the same time stodastic and modern. She was very familiar with liberal theology; it is hardly likely that she was a Christian in the sense that she believed in the divinity of Christ. Still she was in a remarkable way contemporary with the philosophy of the Gospels, their world of ideas and their linguistic rendition. That is why she could model her Christ Legends so confidently, without irony or sentimental distance. The miracles she retold especially from the Apocrypha, are in a style resembling the tales she could remember from her home at Marbäck.

However, there were occasions when she could speak in plain language, particularly for instance on the issue of women's right to vote. She considered the home to be the creation of woman, the state that of man. And the home was a fine institution, as long as the husband stood loyally by the side of the woman. This was frequently not the case,



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India hammers Morocco over phosphates

CASABLANCA (R) — A raw between Morocco, the world's largest exporter of phosphates, and its most important customer India has jeopardised the Moroccan economy just when it appeared to be improving.

Economic analysts estimate the dispute could cost Morocco \$400-\$600 million and result in a current account deficit in 1989 after two successive years of small surpluses — the first in more than a decade.

"It is a tragedy and that the most serious problem to hit the economy for many years. After two good years, a third could have seen them really moving ahead. Now they will be lucky to stand still," said one Western analyst.

"When set against a 1988 current account surplus of \$21 million you see how important this row is and what bad news (it is)

for the economy," another analyst commented.

India, angered by an attempt to charge above the world price, has not bought any phosphoric acid or phosphates from Morocco since the start of this year.

India was responsible for more than half Morocco's earnings from phosphoric acid in 1988 and more than a quarter of income from total phosphate exports, paying about \$440 million into Morocco's coffers.

On Sept. 13, Morocco accused India trying to bully the state-run phosphate company into charging a lower price and said it had taken the matter before the disputes committee of the Interna-

tional Chamber of Commerce in Geneva.

In an editorial in the semi-official *Le Matin Du Sahara*, minister without portfolio Ahmad Aloui said India's action had gone out of the window, "but the Western analyst said.

The row has played into the hands of leftwing critics of the government's economic policy who have argued for years that a lack of investment has left Morocco dangerously dependent on external factors such as phosphate sales and tourism.

Trade union sources say Morocco's giant phosphate mines are down to 40 per cent output while plants built specially to transform rock into acid are reported to be operating at only 10 per cent capacity.

Morocco has about 110 billion tonnes of untapped reserves — about two thirds of the estimated world stock — and shares second

place in the world production table with the Soviet Union, behind the United States.

At the centre of the dispute stands the phosphate group's director general Karim Lamrani — a former prime minister who has ruled the company since 1967.

According to well-informed sources Lamrani negotiates a contract with India for the sale of half a million tonnes of acid at a price of \$470 a tonne — about \$30 above the price charged by other exporters.

The Indians signed, but later stalled on the small print of the contract such as when deliveries should take place.

Eventually, an impatient Lamrani cancelled the contract, confident India would find others unable to meet all its needs and return to the bargaining table.

U.S. trade shows improvement

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. foreign trade deficit narrowed to \$7.58 billion in July, its lowest level in nearly five years, the government said Friday. But some analysts fear the improvement will be temporary if the dollar continues to rise against other currencies.

The Commerce Department said the July deficit dropped 5.3 per cent from a revised June imbalance of \$8.01 billion. The July gap was the slimmest since a \$6.79 billion imbalance in December 1984.

Analysts pointed to the export category in the report, particularly capital goods, as the main reason for the deficit improvement. While exports dropped 1.8 per cent, they still totalled a strong \$30.74 billion, the fifth straight month that exports have remained above \$30 billion.

Capital goods exports rose \$300 million while capital goods imports fell \$530 million.

"That is exactly the type of thing we need to see," said Howard Lewis, vice president for international economics at the

National Association of Manufacturers. "We don't have a prayer of solving our trade problems if we don't have a big turnaround in our capital goods balance."

But Michael Evans of Evans Economics Inc., a Washington consulting firm, questioned the impact of the higher dollar.

"It used to be that when the dollar rose, domestic manufacturers threw in the towel, saying they couldn't compete at those prices," he said. "Now a lot of our clients are deciding to stick it out. They realize their profit margins will be temporarily slashed, but they're determined to retain their foothold in the foreign market and ride this thing out."

Oil imports rose 2.9 per cent to \$4.32 billion in July. The amount rose to 8.14 million barrels a day from 7.93 million in June, but the price per barrel fell to \$17.12 from \$17.67 in June.

Analysts say oil imports will continue to rise as U.S. consumption increases and domestic production falls, becoming a major factor in producing a widening deficit in coming months.

Meanwhile, President George Bush, in less than eight months in office, has chosen more women for top jobs than any previous president in a full year.

The reason, he said, is that "by

late in the year, the higher dollar will be denting exports" and "the booming economies overseas will probably slow down."

Undersecretary of Commerce Michael Darby said the deficit has dropped 10.3 per cent in the first seven months of the year, including a 15.1 per cent increase in exports and an 8.4 per cent increase in imports compared to the same period of 1988.

For the first seven months of 1989, the trade deficit was running at an annual rate of \$105.8 billion down 10.7 per cent from last year's total deficit of \$118.5 billion.

The larger deficit in July continued to be with Japan, an imbalance of \$4.04 billion, up from a June deficit of \$3.94 billion. Next was Taiwan, which totalled \$1.26 billion in June, while the deficit with China was \$10 million.

Meanwhile, President George Bush, in less than eight months in office, has chosen more women for top jobs than any previous president in a full year.

Chase Untermeyer, White House personnel chief, said Bush recently eclipsed Jimmy Carter's old record of 72 women appointees in 1980 with his 73rd presidential appointment, and has already raised that mark to 77.

"We're not stopping there.

We're going to name more and more," Untermeyer said in a lecture at the Heritage Foundation think tank.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

France reschedules Iraqi debts

PARIS (AP) — The French government has agreed to allow Iraq to reschedule repayments on some of its public and officially-guaranteed external debt, the Iraqi embassy in Paris said Friday. The embassy said in a statement that Iraq has agreed to make repayments within the next three months on its debt obligations failing due in 1989. Iraq will also catch up on its debt-service arrears pending from the second half of 1988. A French economics ministry official confirmed that the agreement, which is part of a "overall global financial accord," will allow Baghdad to spread repayments on part of its government-to-government and officially guaranteed debt over six years. Iraq's total outstanding debt to France is estimated at around 25 billion francs, (\$3.73 billion) most of which was contracted to pay for arms shipments. Officials declined to disclose the amounts covered by the debt rescheduling agreements that were signed Thursday.

Israeli inflation reaches 14 %

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's consumer price index rose 1.2 per cent in August, the government's Central Bureau of Statistics announced Friday. The increase compared with a 0.6 per cent rise in the index in July and a 0.8 per cent increase a year earlier. The index measures the changes in a fixed basket of goods and services and is watched closely in Israel, which suffered from triple-digit inflation on recently as four years ago. The bureau attributed the rise in August to increases in clothing and footwear, housing costs, fruits and vegetables. Finance Minister Shimon Peres said his ministry had expected a rise of just 0.8 per cent and that he was surprised by the higher rate. "But the index did not run away from the acceptable average," Peres told Israeli radio. "We are making efforts to lower it." According to the bureau, consumer prices have risen 14 per cent since the start of the year. Prices rose more than 16 per cent in 1988.

Talks fail to resolve cocoa crisis

LONDON (R) — Producer and consumer members of the International Cocoa Organisation (ICCO) have failed to agree a compromise package to rescue their troubled pact. "There is no compromise, no package at all," Guy-Alain Gauze, head of the Ivory Coast delegation, told Reuters as talks neared the close. Producers and consumers have been meeting all week in London to find a formula to revive price-support measures in trouble because a glutted market has weakened world cocoa prices. Both sides had expressed optimism late Friday that an accord could be reached, but contrary to delegates' expectations, last-minute conflict could not be overcome.

Inflation in Britain declines again

LONDON (R) — Britain's annual inflation rate fell Friday for the second consecutive month but Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson said interest rates would remain high to cool the economy. The retail price index rose 0.3 per cent in August to register a yearly rate of 7.3 per cent against 8.2 per cent in July, the Central Statistical Office said. "It shows that the anti-inflation policy which I put in place is very clearly working," Lawson said on television. "Although there may be fluctuations from month to month, inflation is emphatically on the way down again." But he said he would keep interest rates high "for some little while to come" to ensure inflation continued to fall. Interest rates have almost doubled to 14 per cent in the past 16 months, putting a heavy financial burden on many Britons who have purchased homes during Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's free-market administration.

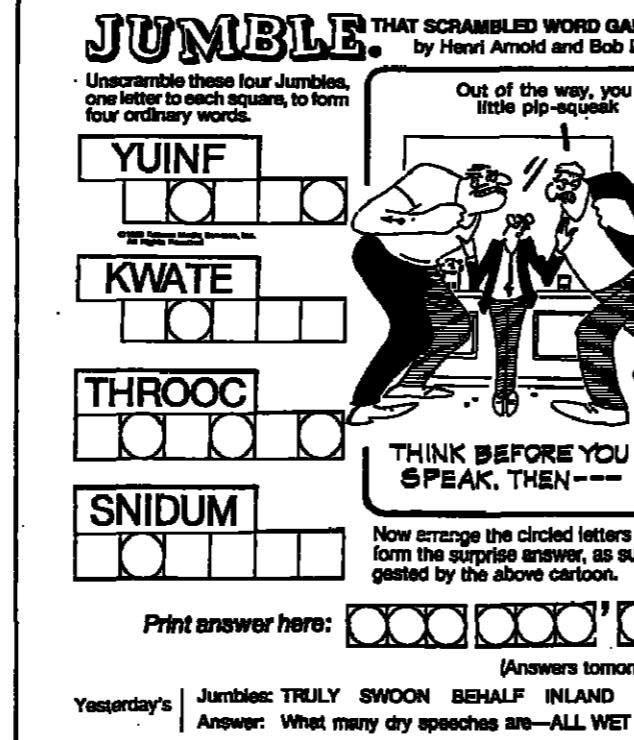
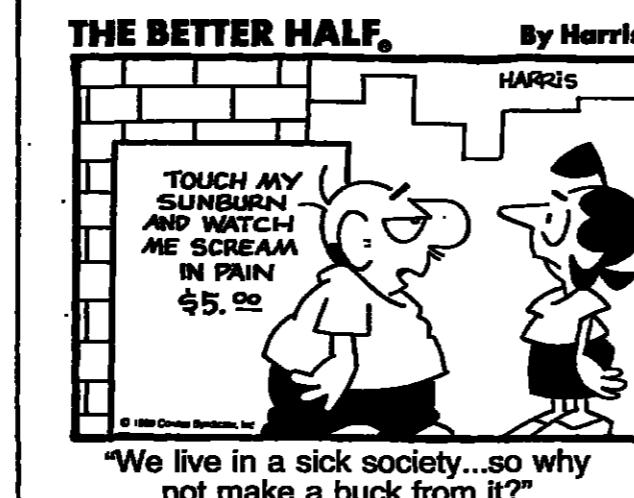
Washing powder prices revised

AMMAN (Petra) — The prices of locally produced washing powder has been reset effective Sunday, according to an order issued by Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub.

The new prices will be as such:

Kind of packaging/label	Weight	Price
1. Surf (carton)	200 grams	0.170
2. Surf (carton)	400 grams	0.320
3. Shine or any other brand	200 grams	0.160
4. Shine or any other brand	400 grams	0.300
5. Persil and Dixon (plastic bucket)	3 kg	3.400
6. Kleen or any other brand (plastic bag)	25 kg	19.000

The decision committed the manufacturers to clearly label their products and abide by the standards and specifications set by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.



Nabulsi: Further stability expected

TUNIS (Petra) — Further stability in the Jordanian money markets is expected soon and will have its positive effect on the commercial, financial, and economic sectors' performance in the Kingdom, according to Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi.

"There are good potentials for the restoration of a strong monetary and financial situation in Jordan before the end of 1989 to give impetus to the on-going economic development," Nabulsi said in a statement at a press meeting here.

Nabulsi is attending a meeting by Arab central bank governors to discuss cooperation.

Nabulsi paid tribute to Saudi Arabia and other Arab states, which contributed most positively towards Jordan's recovery and backed the Kingdom's measures to restore monetary stability. He recalled that Saudi Arabia had granted Jordan \$200 million,

Nabulsi accused Israel of being behind a plot to destabilise the Jordanian currency. "Israeli authorities have been waging anti-Jordanian campaigns and helping to dump Jordanian dinars in the Gulf monetary markets in a bid to bring down the value of the Jordanian currency," Nabulsi said. "West Bankers affected by the rumours sent their savings of Jordanian dinars to Amman, thus fueling the Israeli campaign," he said.

But, he added, "the Jordanian government is now in full control of the situation through cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to carry out an economic reform programme; and through its contacts with the London and Paris clubs to reschedule external loans."

Nabulsi said, "Now that some of the debts are rescheduled the burden can be shouldered and Jordan will service the loans from its own resources and from foreign assistance."

Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (I.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market starting Saturday Sept. 9, '89 and ending Wednesday Sept. 13, '89. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Change
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	50	82	1,640	1,630	-1,000
Jordan Islamic Bank	3352	7824	2,250	2,350	1,000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	12515	17518	1,350	1,400	1,000
Housing Bank	6147	11392	1,830	1,860	1,000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	5180	12317	2,300	2,350	1,000
Cairo Amman Bank	1000	27550	29,000	27,550	5,000
Bank of Jordan	3898	55918	14,700	14,600	1,000
Arab Bank	3810	730933	194,000	193,750	10,000
Jordan National Bank	30773	77646	2,550	2,520	1,000
Jordan Finance House for Development					
Jordan Investment and Finance Bank	13075	39087	2,770	3,050	1,000
Finance and Credit Corporation					
National Financial Investments	10281	25499	2,300	2,560	1,000
National Portfolio Securities	85197	135436	1,550	1,580	1,000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	28099	68850	2,400	2,520	1,000
Jordan Securities Corporation					
Real Estate Financing Corporation					
Bait Al Mal Saving & Investment for Housing					

Insurance and reinsurance

Middle East Insurance

Jordan French Insurance

REFCO Life Insurance

Jordan Insurance

Arab Life and Accident Insurance

Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance

Holy Land Insurance

Philadelphia Insurance

Arab Union International Insurance

Jerusalem Insurance

Jordan-Gulf Insurance

General Arab Insurance

National Ahliya Insurance

Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance

United Insurance

Services and industries

General Investments

Imans for Investment and Financial Facilities

Darco for Housing and Investment

Real Estate Investment (Agarco)

52401 20089

Jordan Gulf Real Estate Investment

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Sports

ITF suspends S. Africa

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The International Tennis Federation (ITF) suspended the South African Tennis Union on Friday until South Africa abandons its policy of apartheid.

"We have had increasing pressure from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and many governments wouldn't allow South African players in," ITF President Philippe Chatrier told a press conference after the four-day annual general meeting.

The move prevents tennis from losing its recently gained Olympic status, said Chatrier, a Frenchman who was reelected for another two-year term as ITF president. The IOC announced each year:

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

Both vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ 5 4
♥ 6 2
♦ Q 10 9 5
♦ 8 7 4 3

WEST
♦ 9 3
♥ A Q 10 8 2
♦ 7 4 2
♦ Q 9 5

EAST

♦ A K J 8 6
♦ 7 4 K
♦ 6 3

SOUTH

♦ Q 10 4
♥ K J 9 7 3
♦ 9 6 3

A K

The bidding:

East South West North

1 2 ♠ Dbl Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Nine of ♦

The saddest words heard over the bridge table are the plaintive: "But partner, I had an opening bid!" That usually means that someone went for a large premium—and it usually should have been avoided.

The key to making an overall, especially at the two-level, is unit quality. A six-card suit headed by 100 honors and nothing else is better

than a 15-point hand with a ragged suit. If you want to see why, take a look at what happened to poor South on this hand.

South's two-heart overall seemed innocuous enough—that is, until West doubled. But with the spade option left with the king, cashed the king of diamonds and then continued with ace of spades and another. West ruffed and returned a diamond, allowing East to win two tricks with the jack and one.

East cashed with a trump and West captured declarer's nine with the ten. He returned a club to declarer's king. After cashing the ace of clubs, declarer was forced to lead a trump. He chose the jack, taken by West's queen.

Back came the queen of clubs, forcing declarer to ruff. He then had to lead away from his king seven into West's ace-eight tenace. This meant that declarer scored only three tricks, for a set of 1,400 points.

"But partner, I had 13 points," cried South. North grudgingly leaned over and changed South's score to minus 1,387.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1989

By Thomas S. Pearson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: It is difficult to get the good will and cooperation of associates whose good nature and respect is worth a great deal to you. The Moon trine Uranus offers an opportunity to exercise self-reliance.

ARIES: You approach a time when some interesting trips suddenly come up with exciting friends. Big arrangements for the future can be decided upon by you and your family.

TAURUS: Attending to the details of a financial plan will give you a greater amount of security. Take your family as much as possible to interesting restaurants.

GEMINI: This is the time to make fixed plans for having a more regular and enlarged income. An excellent time to consult with craftsmen about having everything perfect at your home.

MOON CHILDREN: Going on short trips with friends several times today could bring much pleasure. Seek information you need in business from various specialized periodicals.

LEO: Follow your instincts about the best way to do your work. Put in motion a long-thought-out plan to better handle finances.

WIRGO: You have very ingenious ideas for performing daily duties well. Take time out to do what will please and give confidence to any of your family members.

LIBRA: What you do of a constructive nature at your home can

round, not over which team they would meet in next May's final.

Frightened off by the high prices of match tickets, only 18,000 turned up, a figure which would look pitiful in Barcelona or Naples.

Tapie nevertheless remains convinced the fans can provide the necessary impetus to gain the greater glory he seeks.

"The raison d'être of OM is its public," he said. "There is no other example in France of such a happy union between a club and a town. It's this adventure which drives me."

Tapie is certainly not mistaken about the Marseille public, who make up any shortfall in numbers with their volume of noise.

Or it was until Bernard Tapie came along with both.

"I will give you a team never seen before in France," Tapie, president of Olympique de Marseille, promised his club's faithful fans before the start of the season.

Their vocal support is intimidating to opponents. Brondby midfielder Per Frimann said after the game: "The fans are amazing—it's like having a 12th player on the field."

He tried this summer to sign Argentine World Cup Captain Diego Maradona, now of Napoli, formerly of Barcelona. He failed but the long-running Saga gave Tapie and his club three months

to put his money where his mouth is, splashing out well over 100 million francs (\$15 million) on eight new players to create a team to match his own huge expectations.

Of the side which lined up for the first leg of what Tapie anticipates as a long campaign—a first round European Cup match with Brondby of Denmark—every player except local product Eric de Mico had been bought within the last 15 months.

Marseille won 3-0 with a superb second half display which must have sent the first warning signs to competition favourites AC and Inter Milan, Real Madrid and Bayern Munich.

Home fans are still somewhat bemused by it all, more accustomed to the ups and downs of a team with a reputation for irritating inconsistency.

Their uncertainty shows. Before the Brondby match, discussion in the streets, shops and bars was about whether their beloved OM would get through the first

Coe bids farewell to fans

By Mike Collett
The Associated Press

LONDON — Sebastian Coe bid farewell to his British fans then laughed off a prediction he would be the prime minister of Britain by the year 2010 — on an emotional night of track and field at the Crystal Palace stadium.

Coe, who turns 33 on Sept. 29, said Thursday that he would retire from the sport after next January's Commonwealth games at Auckland, New Zealand. His appearance Friday in the 800 metres in the McVities challenge invitation meet was his last on a British track.

After retiring from competition, he plans to take up a full-time political career.

After winning his race in a leisurely time of 1 minute 45.70 seconds, Coe, interviewed over the public address system, was told that a London bookie was offering odds of 3-1 that he would win the Commonwealth 1,500-metre gold, 7-1 that he would be a government minister by the end of the century, and 66-1 on becoming prime minister by 2010.

Coe laughed and said: "That's all a long way down the road. Very fanciful, very hypothetical. I'd just like to live for this moment in this stadium tonight."

He said later it would take "two or three weeks for it to sink in that this was my last race in Britain."

Coe had delighted the capacity crowd with his victory. Kenyan world champion Billy Kimchellah acted as a pacemaker, dropping out with 300 metres left to allow Coe an untroubled journey to his

final triumph on a British track. Coe put aside his usual ice-cool image long enough to wave to the crowd as he came down the home straight.

He will now take a two-week break before starting his training for the games at Auckland.

He will leave for Australia in early December and prepare for the games with a "mini-Olympics" buildup and by competing in various pre-games meets in Australia before going to New Zealand.

Coe has never failed to win a medal in a major championship and said, "anybody in athletics who makes predictions in foohardy, but I would hope to maintain that record in Auckland."

The final major European meet of the season was dominated by Coe's race and, for once, the public address system, was told that a London bookie was offering odds of 3-1 that he would win the Commonwealth 1,500-metre gold, 7-1 that he would be a government minister by the end of the century, and 66-1 on becoming prime minister by 2010.

Coe said before the meet that he was attempting to break Steve Cram's four-year-old world mile record of 3 minutes 46.32 seconds, but never remotely looked interested in doing so out on the track.

Fellow Moroccan Faouzi Labhi and American Jim Spivey went off on their own as pacemakers and Aouita was content to win in a slow time of 3:54.16.

East German Jens-Peter Herold and Britain's Peter Elliott, the bronze and silver Olympic 1,500 medallists, respectively, finished second in 3:54.55 and third in 3:56.09. Ireland's Marcus O'Sullivan, who lives in

Philadelphia, was fourth in 3:56.66.

Former mile record-holder Steve Ovett, who broke down in tears on British television following the national championships six weeks ago, ran his first race since then and finished 10th in 3:59.66.

Ovett fell out with promoter Andy Norman over payment arrangements but despite Norman's involvement with Friday's meet, Ovett said: "I wanted to run in this meet as it was Seb's last one."

Reigning world 110-metre hurdles champion Greg Foster of the United States scored a rare victory this season — in a race without the current world leaders, Roger Kingdom of the U.S. and Britain's Colin Jackson.

Steve Backley, who has dominated the men's javelin all summer, won his event with the longest throw ever seen in Britain with the new implement — 280 feet, 11 inches.

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Amman Little League Soccer scores

Friday, Sept. 15, 1989

TOTS

7-Up (2)	vs	Intercon (2)
Wang (3)	vs	Konica (0)
Jordan Express (2)	vs	Int. Traders (4)

JUNIORS

A.I.C.I. (1)	vs	Pirelli (0)
Mr. Chips (1)	vs	Volvo (1)
Pepsi (1)	vs	Budget (0)
Apple (2)	vs	Jordan Insurance (1)

MIDS

Arab Bank (1)	vs	Al Hikma (1)
Jordan Ornamin (0)	vs	Westinghouse (0)
Danish Dairy (1)	vs	NECC (1)

SENIORS

Cairo Am

Hungary border remains open

BONN (R) — Hungary will keep its border to the West open indefinitely after this week's exodus of East German refugees, Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth said in a West German newspaper article released Saturday.

In a commentary published in the *Bild am Sonntag* Sunday newspaper, Nemeth dismissed criticism from East Germany's hardline Communist leadership over the border opening, which Budapest had previously billed as temporary.

More than 13,000 East Germans surged across the Hungarian border with Austria on their way to start new lives in West Germany after Hungary's reformist Communist leadership opened the frontier last Sunday.

West German border police said Saturday a further 500 East German refugees arrived during the night, and officials expected a few hundred to continue arriving daily for the present.

The refugee wave was poisoned East Germany's relations with Hungary, an ally in the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact alliance, and with West Germany.

Budapest Thursday rejected East German demands that it seal the border and said East Berlin was to blame for the exodus. In an official note, Hungary said it did not see how it could revoke its decision to suspend a 1969 pact curbing passage of each other's nationals to third countries.

East Berlin has accused Bonn of luring its citizens to the West. West Germany has brushed aside the attacks, saying the flood of emigres would not cease until East Germany embraced democratic reforms sought by its people.

Most of the East Germans who reached West Germany this week waited in Hungarian camps for weeks.

But many refugees arriving in the past four days obtained visas to visit Hungary and drove non-stop through Austria to West Germany, bypassing rigorous East German emigration curbs.



A father embraces one son while a second rides on his shoulders after arriving at a reception camp near Freilassing refugee camps on the West German border are swelling with East Germans arriving from Hungary

Nemeth said Hungary opened its frontier for the refugees because of "a moral obligation to charity and a duty to bring fundamental human rights to bear."

In East Berlin, East German state-run media stepped up criticism over the refugees, with the *Berliner Zeitung* daily accusing the West of waging "merciless psychological warfare against socialism."

"In the face of complicated development problems in the socialist countries, Western

media and politicians have stirred up anti-Communist hysteria reminiscent of the worst periods of the cold war," *Berliner Zeitung* said.

Responding to East Germany's criticism, Nemeth said: "I can only answer: Hungary opened the border in keeping with the principles of the Helsinki agreement."

He was referring to 1975 treaties guaranteeing free movement of peoples signed by every West and East European country except Albania.

Still unresolved after a week of meetings are who would serve

South African police keep to hands-off policy on protests

CAPE TOWN (R) — Police Saturday followed the South African government's new hands-off policy towards protest, keeping a low profile as hundreds of dissidents buried a child and two youths they say were shot by police.

In an unprecedented move, traffic police on motorcycles escorted about 1,000 mourners singing revolutionary songs as they marched to a cemetery to bury one of 23 people who dissidents say police killed in election violence last week.

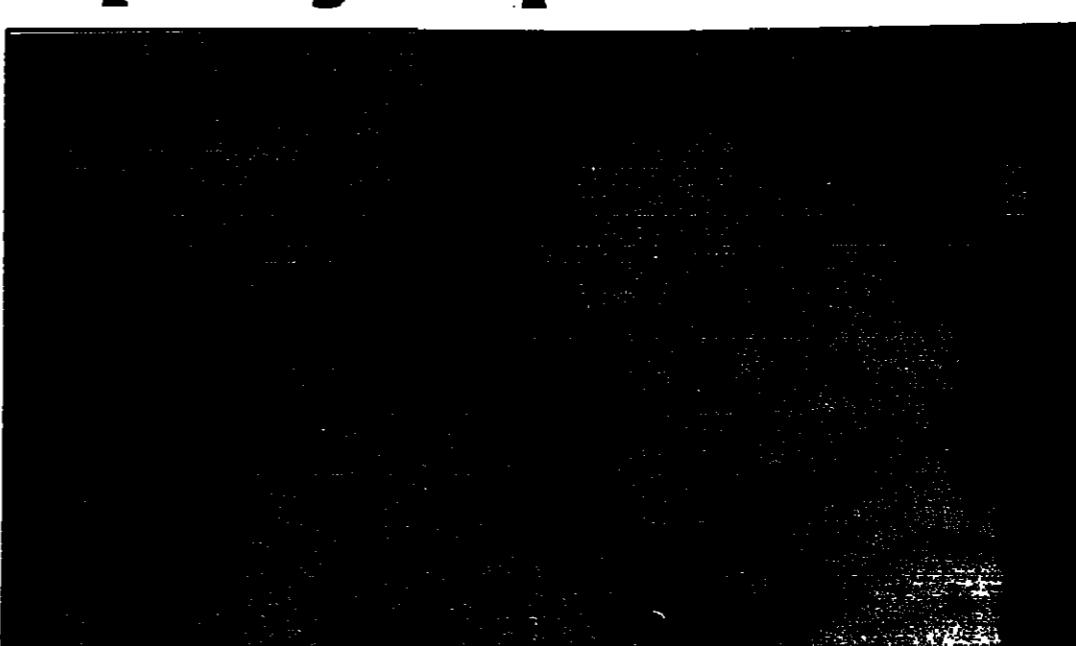
Riot police in an armoured vehicle followed the one-kilometre-long funeral procession of 13-year-old Patrick Muller to a cemetery in Cape Town's coloured Belleville South township. They made no effort to intervene.

Reformed churches leader Allan Boesak, who officiated at Muller's funeral, reiterated a demand that Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok resign over the shooting.

"Patrick's blood is on the hands of the minister of law and order and on the hands of (President-elect F.W.) de Klerk," he told the funeral at his own Dutch Reformed Mission church in Belville South.

"We will be drowned in rivers of blood if justice does not prevail."

In nearby Khayelitsha black township, 600 mourners buried a five-year-old girl, Nomthuza Matshebele, and Mlungisile Qhathazama, an 18-year-old boy, both killed by gunfire, in a sub-



Mrs. Hilda Levy (right) mother of 13-year-old Ricardo who was shot dead by South African riot police last Wednesday, is comforted by a friend during her son's funeral.

dued ceremony.

Police, who until this week had fired shotguns and teargas and wielded whips and clubs to crush protest, did not intervene.

The funeral of 18-year-old Pedro Page, who dissidents say was shot by an off-duty policeman, was due to be held in the city's coloured Parkwood township.

Previous funerals for victims of political unrest have been marred by prolonged clashes between police and demonstrators.

Marches and outdoor gather-

ings such as township burials where political speeches are made are usually banned under three-year-old emergency regulations.

Church leaders scaled down predictions of unrest at Saturday's ceremonies after de Klerk this week allowed protest marches in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Pretoria, the country's three largest cities.

Analysts say de Klerk's new stand on dissent was likely to herald several moves to avert

further economic sanctions being imposed at a Commonwealth summit in Malaysia next month.

He made the policy switch after widespread condemnation of police shooting in black and coloured townships near Cape Town during segregated parliamentary elections last week which excluded the country's 25 million strong black majority.

De Klerk's National Party returns to power on a reduced majority.

Ethiopia, EPLF to pursue peace talks

ATLANTA (AP) — Ethiopia and Eritrean rebels have agreed to meet in Africa to discuss an end to their 28-year-old war, but former U.S. President Jimmy Carter says "significant" disagreements remain over the framework for the talks.

Carter said Friday that the two sides made progress in negotiations in Atlanta to set an agenda for peace talks, agreeing on such items as the official languages, publicity, recording and procedural rules for the next talks.

Still unresolved after a week of meetings are who would serve

as co-chairmen for the peace talks, who would be allowed as observers and what would be the duties of the meeting's staff, Carter said.

The talks would be held in one or more of these nations: North Yemen, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Carter said no date for the peace talks has been set.

Representatives of the Ethiopian government and the rebel Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) have met daily, except last Sunday, since Sept. 7 with Carter acting as a neutral observer to draft an agenda for

future, substantive peace talks.

Carter was leaving Saturday for a three-day fact-finding mission in Nicaragua, and the Ethiopia-EPLF talks here will conclude upon his return Tuesday.

Observers of African affairs

had said at the outset of the Atlanta talks that Carter had accomplished something by merely getting Ethiopian officials and the rebels to sit down together.

Carter himself said he feared the ambiguity between the two sides might doom the talks before any progress was made.

But he told reporters Friday both sides had gotten along well.

"I would tell you, the determination on both sides successfully to resolve the differences that have caused the war has been very obvious."

The leaders of the respective delegations — Assegne Yigletu, head of the government Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department, and Alamin Mohammad, an EPLF politburo member — appeared with Carter at the news conference but neither took questions from reporters.

Salvador talks to focus on ceasefire

MEXICO CITY (R) — Salvadorean rebels said Friday they hope their agreement with the government to hold ceasefire negotiations could mean peace by Christmas, but a Catholic church mediator doubted the decade-old civil war could be ended that soon.

After a three-day meeting in Mexico City, the government and Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) rebels said they would meet in San Jose, Costa Rica, on Oct. 16 and 17 to begin monthly ceasefire negotiations.

In El Salvador meanwhile, thousands of workers, students and peasants pressed for peace by marching through the streets of the capital with banners calling for an end to the civil war that has cost an estimated 70,000 lives.

Journalists estimated the crowd at the Independence Day march at about 15,000, making it one of the largest demonstrations in recent years in El Salvador.

Following signing of the agreement in Mexico City, FMLN commandant Shafik Handal said the rebels hope to see a ceasefire before Christmas.

But San Salvador auxiliary Archbishop Gregorio Rosa Chavez, who served as a mediator during the talks, did not expect peace that soon. "There are too many things that must be resolved," he said, adding that if the two sides managed to continue their talks, that in itself would be a significant advance.

The telephone threats came after bombs went off at three Bogota banks early Friday and another was deactivated at a fourth bank. One person was reported injured in those incidents.

Armoured trucks and soldiers were sent to guard and other government buildings in the capital. Before Friday's attacks, most of the bombings had occurred in Medellin, Colombia's second-largest city.

Banks are frequent targets of the nation's powerful cocaine traffickers. They have declared "total and absolute war" on the government, which began a crackdown on trafficking after a leading presidential candidate, Senator Luis Carlos Galan, was assassinated Aug. 18.

Under emergency powers decreed by President Virgilio Barco, authorities confiscated hundreds of properties allegedly belonging to drug kingpins.

Bogota police chief Nicanor Giani Diaz said reports of "telephone terrorism," in which callers make bomb and death

THE Sunday Crossword

Edited by Herb Emerson

REPETITION

By Don Johnson

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